

## Architectural and Artistic Organization of the Facades of Modern Buildings in Historical Cities (On the Example of Samarkand City)

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**Abstract:** This scientific article discusses the national architectural monuments, residential buildings, architectural elements and artistic decorations, the formation of the architectural and artistic environment, in particular, the oriental style of decoration, which was formed in ancient times in Samarkand and has survived to the present day.

**Keywords:** Samarkand, architecture, architectural art, monumental decoration, oriental style.

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In the architectural and artistic organization of the facades of modern buildings in historic cities, the housing construction of city streets directly affects both sides of the architectural and artistic image of the street, i.e. the external appearance and the person involved in shaping the overall image of the city. The interior can be shown separately. For example, residential buildings with a wide exterior, with wide and narrow streets, should be connected to the environment. Because in the immediate vicinity of the interior, all the comforts created for man are connected with the environment []. Observations have shown that in the historical part of the city of Samarkand in recent years, the misuse of modern materials such as alyukafond, plasterboard, metal tiles and other materials leads to the emergence of various Eurogothic attic roofs and tower-shaped forms. This is contrary to the traditions of our national architecture. In order to improve the architectural and artistic appearance of the city, it is important to address the issues of construction of residential and cultural facilities. Addressing these issues will require the reconstruction of existing buildings and the construction of new residential and public buildings. In the construction of these buildings, great attention should be paid to their facades, because the appearance is of great importance for people to feel the historic city.

The facades of the buildings will have to be designed in accordance with our national architecture. Facades should use a wide range of artistic tools that are widely used in our national architecture. In this way, we can adapt the new buildings to our national buildings. To do this, using local building materials, the roofs of the facades of the buildings should be flat, balconies, attics, carved carvings and fences, giving a national spirit through the widespread use of columns.

This does not mean a complete return to our national architecture, but, of course, it is expedient to take certain directions from them, to style their elements and apply them in modern times. Such multi-storey dwellings can be workshop-individual dwellings, including public buildings and cultural and service rooms. In these buildings, entrepreneurs can conduct private production or creative activities. In today's market economy, such buildings are built at the expense of citizens and entrepreneurs with their own funds and soft loans from banks, and reflect the individuality of each entrepreneur. The architectural and artistic image of historical cities is formed by solving various socio-economic and architectural urban planning problems. In solving these tasks, it is necessary to take into account the natural-climatic, architectural-urban conditions, national customs of the people, the architectural traditions of the oasis.

In the formation of the appearance of housing, it is important to place the emphasis on public centers, main roads, entrances to residential complexes, as well as high-rise buildings that allow

to express the landscape features of the area. The solution to the problem is to pay attention to the aesthetic aspects, to preserve the integrity and make changes in the artistic image of the city []. In the post-independence period, one of the greatest opportunities given to us by Independence is to own, develop, build, create our country, to study the great achievements of our ancestors in this field, to reach and develop the heights they have reached. creativity, especially in the field of architecture and urban planning. Yes, such opportunities exist today not only in Samarkand, but also in regional centers and historical cities. Only we can direct these opportunities in the right direction, organize our resources and efforts in these areas on the most efficient, most promising basis, find and apply advanced methods and forms of architecture and construction. necessary.

For the development and future prospects of the architecture of Samarkand cities, the work done so far in this area should be analyzed, summarized and appropriate conclusions should be drawn. Although the years of independence are not yet long, the achievements of this period, the progress of architecture and the shortcomings should be identified, analyzed and objectively evaluated. It is true that in this short period of time it is difficult for architecture to develop extraordinary trends and artistic styles. However, during this period, the cornerstone of such trends and traditions must have been laid, and sufficient evidence must have been gathered to substantiate, analyze, and study them.

Architecture as an art form has an artistic expression. Unlike arts such as fine arts, music, and theater, architecture serves the material and spiritual needs of a person in his or her life. Therefore, as the material and spiritual development of human society develops, so does the architecture. The unique material and spiritual needs and opportunities of each period are reflected in the architecture of that period. These changes often go hand in hand. However, in the past, due to reform or other reasons, the development of architecture can also take place through drastic changes. In art, style is a feature of art that reflects the material and spiritual needs and opportunities of each period. As a result of historical development, some of the artistic tools created in the past are replaced by new ones, and as a result, the old ones are forgotten.

However, many works of architecture and urban planning are passed down from ancestor to generation due to their historical, artistic or other significance. It will be preserved, and the historical process will make it necessary to improve its physical condition and artistic image. This work will be carried out by architectural repair and restoration activities. However, rehabilitating the environment requires an individualized approach based on higher knowledge in each period and region.

At the same time, we need to repair and reconstruct the facades of buildings in order to preserve the environment, and to develop the facades in new buildings in accordance with national traditions.

Reconstruction, reconstruction and modernization of the traditional type of low-rise housing stock of the old city, giving a modern look to the rules that take into account the architectural, artistic, functional, technical, historical and cultural value of this housing stock need to install. Determining the integrity of historical and cultural monuments and their surroundings, the orientation of the street in the old urban environment of the historically formed system, the restoration of the street and its landmarks leading to separate monuments separated from the historical core of modern buildings need to be provided.

It is necessary to harmonize the old and new buildings, especially in the formation of their overall silhouette, and to organize special research and design work. It is necessary to establish protection zones, where differentiated urban planning requirements will be imposed in areas with separate reconstruction, including restrictions on the construction of new high-rise buildings.

Reconstruction projects for historic areas must include living as one of the forms of economic self-sufficiency of the city and coordination of public buildings from the old fund, separate architectural monuments to hotels, service facilities. It is also necessary to pay attention to the

development of tourism, such as attracting local people to trade and handicrafts.

The structure of the streets with architectural ensembles, porches, loggias, roofs, carved wooden pillars reflecting the historic street reflect the glorious history of the street. Registan ensemble, Bibihamim mosque Shahi Zinda ensemble, Guri Amir mausoleum, individual building compositions, vertical silhouette of the city, they are not only the neighborhood, but also the city is dominant. It should be noted that the residential quarters located in the historical parts of the city, as well as the residential areas located in the historical part of the city, provide a beautiful atmosphere of the streets where the street compositions and architectural ensembles are located.

Problems such as the restoration of the historical and architectural environment, the use of neglected monuments for modern purposes, the regeneration of traditional housing are one of the most pressing issues facing the historical territory of Samarkand today.

The International Charter for the Protection of Historic Cities states: "We must never forget that the protection of historic cities and neighborhoods belongs first and foremost to the people who live there". Therefore, to date, scientists of the Republic have developed a wide range of methods and principles for the preservation and restoration of architectural monuments of our historical cities, their use for modern purposes. However, where, how and in what architectural environment the people living in the old urban areas of historical cities will live in the future is a little-studied area in Uzbek architecture. Therefore, in order to protect the territory of historic cities, first of all, it is necessary to preserve, repair, restore and "revitalize" the living environment. So that the people living in the old cities can live in harmony with modern life, preserving their nationality and values.

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